

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
WESTERN DIVISION  
No. 5:18-cv-00315

ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

2.25 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, IN  
JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH  
CAROLINA, LOCATED ON PARCEL  
IDENTIFICATION NO. 15-L-11-024-A,  
DESCRIBED IN PLAT BOOK 74, PAGE  
381,

and

VIVIAN C. FINCH, Trustee of The Vivian  
C. Finch Trust Under Declaration of Trust  
Dated February 23, 1998  
6403 Golfcrest Drive  
San Diego, CA 92119,

Defendants.

**COMPLAINT IN CONDEMNATION**

15 U.S.C. § 717f(h); Fed. R. Civ. P. 71.1

**Nature of the Case**

1. Plaintiff Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (“Atlantic”), pursuant to its power of eminent domain as authorized by Section 7(h) of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717f(h), and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 71.1, files this action for (i) the taking of certain interests in real property; (ii) if later requested, immediate possession of the easements described herein; and (iii) the ascertainment and award of just compensation to the owners of interest in real property, Vivian C.

Finch, Trustee of the Vivian C. Finch Trust Under Declaration of Trust dated February 23, 1998, and any other interested parties (collectively, the “Owner”).

### **Jurisdiction and Venue**

2. This Court has original jurisdiction in this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and Section 7(h) of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717f(h), because: (a) Atlantic is the holder of a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) for the construction of an interstate natural gas pipeline that crosses West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina; (b) Atlantic, despite negotiation efforts, has been unable to acquire by contract, or has been unable to agree with the Owner as to the compensation to be paid for, the necessary easements to construct, operate, and maintain a pipeline for the transportation of natural gas; and (c) the amount claimed by the Owner exceeds \$3,000.

3. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because the interests in the real property that Atlantic seeks to condemn are located within the Eastern District of North Carolina.

### **Parties**

4. Atlantic is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal office located at 120 Tredegar Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219. Atlantic is an interstate natural gas company as defined by the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717a(6), and, as such, is authorized to construct, own, operate, and maintain pipelines for the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce. Atlantic’s transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce is subject to the jurisdiction and approval of FERC.

5. The Owner has an ownership interest in that certain tract of land identified as Parcel Identification No. 15-L-11-024-A, composed of 85.68 acres, more or less, located in Johnston

County, North Carolina and being more particularly described as in Plat Book 74, Page 381, of the public records of said County (the “Property”). The Property is depicted in **Exhibit 1**.

6. There may be other persons who claim an interest in the property to be condemned whose names are currently unknown to Atlantic because they could not be ascertained by a diligent inquiry. These persons will be made parties to this action as permitted by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 71.1(c)(3).

### **Facts**

7. Atlantic is in the process of constructing an approximately 600-mile underground pipeline and related facilities for the purpose of transporting natural gas from West Virginia to Virginia and North Carolina (the “ACP Project”).

8. The ACP Project will measure approximately 42 inches in diameter in West Virginia and Virginia, and 36 inches in diameter in North Carolina. Certain extensions of the ACP Project will measure 20 inches in diameter from Northampton County, North Carolina to the City of Chesapeake, Virginia and 16 inches in diameter in Brunswick County, Virginia and Greensville County, Virginia.

9. Natural gas transported by the ACP Project will serve multiple public utilities and is necessary to satisfy the growing energy needs of consumers in Virginia and North Carolina.

10. Atlantic filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity with FERC on September 18, 2015, FERC Docket No. CP15-554-000, in which it sought permission to construct the ACP Project and attendant facilities. On October 13, 2017, FERC issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity (the “FERC Certificate”) authorizing Atlantic to construct and operate the ACP Project. A copy of the FERC Certificate is attached as **Exhibit 2**.

11. FERC found that the ACP Project will “primarily serve natural gas demand in Virginia and North Carolina.” *See* Ex. 2, at 35, ¶ 79.

12. FERC also found that the “public at large will benefit from increased reliability of natural gas supplies.” *See* Ex. 2, at 35, ¶ 79.

13. As a result, the ACP Project “serves a ‘public use’” as determined by FERC. *See* Ex. 2, at 34, ¶ 79.

14. Atlantic must begin construction of the ACP Project as soon as possible to ensure completion within FERC’s deadline. *See* Ex. 2.

15. The FERC-approved route of the ACP Project crosses the Property. A map depicting the route of the ACP Project is attached as **Exhibit 3**.

16. Atlantic seeks to construct a portion of the ACP Project on the Property. The ACP Project cannot be constructed until Atlantic acquires certain permanent easements (the “Permanent Easements”) and temporary easements (the “Temporary Easements”) (collectively the “Easements”) on the Property. The Easements are necessary for constructing, maintaining, operating, altering, testing, replacing, and repairing the ACP Project.

17. A plat depicting the size and nature of the Easements and the ACP Project’s route across the Property is attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**.

18. The Permanent Easements to be taken on the Property include a permanent and exclusive easement and right-of-way to construct, operate, maintain, replace, repair, remove or abandon the ACP Project and appurtenant equipment and facilities, as well as the right to change the location of the installed pipeline within the area of the Permanent Easement as may be necessary or advisable.

19. The Temporary Easements will enable Atlantic to construct the ACP Project and engage in restoration or clean-up activities. The Temporary Easements are requested as of the date of authorized entry onto the Property and their use is required until all work, including restoration, is complete. The Temporary Easements will be effective and condemned for a period not to exceed five (5) years following Atlantic's possession of the Easements.

20. Atlantic also seeks to acquire the right of ingress and egress to and from and through the Easements; the right to transport pipe, vehicles, machinery, persons, equipment, or other materials to and from and through the Easements, and the right of access through any existing roads on the Property.

21. Atlantic also seeks the right to fell trees and clear brush or other vegetation as necessary or convenient for the safe and efficient construction, operation, or maintenance of the ACP Project or to maintain safe and efficient access to and from the ACP Project.

22. The Owner shall retain the right to use the Property in any manner that will not interfere with the use and enjoyment of Atlantic's rights under the Easements. Specifically, the Owner shall not, without the prior written consent of Atlantic: (a) change the depth of cover or otherwise undertake earthmoving or construction within the Permanent Easements; (b) place or permit to be placed any temporary or permanent structure or obstruction of any kind, including but not limited to buildings, swimming pools, sheds, concrete pads, mobile homes, trees, telephone or electric poles, water or sewer lines, or similar structures, within the Permanent Easements; (c) store or operate any heavy equipment in the Permanent Easements, except the use of typical farming equipment; and (d) construct ponds or lakes in a manner that would flood the Permanent Easements.

23. Atlantic has negotiated with the Owner and her counsel and has made several efforts to acquire the Easements by contract. However, Atlantic and the Owner have been unable to agree upon the compensation to be paid.

24. Atlantic began negotiations with the Owner in December 2015.

25. On December 10, 2015, an agent of Atlantic (the “First Agent”) spoke with the Owner concerning the pipeline project and made an offer for the easement. The Owner refused to present a counteroffer. The First Agent attempted to contact the Owner by telephone again on May 17, 2016, but was unable to reach her.

26. On September 12, 2016, a second agent of Atlantic (the “Second Agent”) telephoned the Owner to discuss the easement. The Owner disconnected the call when the Second Agent identified himself.

27. In February 2017, the Second Agent spoke with Owner’s counsel by telephone and electronic mail, attempting to set up a meeting to discuss acquisition of the easement.

28. On July 11, 2017, the Second Agent called Owner’s counsel to set up a meeting to discuss acquisition of the easement. Owner’s counsel declined the invitation to meet.

29. Throughout the remainder of 2017, the Second Agent communicated with Owner’s counsel by electronic mail, attempting to negotiate the acquisition of the easements without success.

30. Between January and May 2018, Atlantic continued to try to negotiate with the Owner’s counsel.

31. On June 6, 2018, Atlantic sent Owner’s counsel a Final Offer Letter, along with a copy of the plat attached hereto as Exhibit 4.

32. On June 15, 2018, Atlantic sent the Owner a Final Offer Letter, along with a copy of the plat attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**.

33. Atlantic, through counsel, has continued to negotiate with the Owner, through counsel, regarding the easement acquisition and the final offer letter and its accompanying plat, but the parties have been unable to reach an agreement.

34. To date, Atlantic and the Owners have been unable to agree on the compensation to be paid. The difference between Atlantic's last offer and the Owner's last demand are substantially and materially different. Thus, despite these negotiations, Atlantic has been unable to acquire the Easements by contract.

35. Pursuant to the authority granted to Atlantic by Congress in Section 7(h) of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717f(h), Atlantic now seeks to take by eminent domain the Easements over the Property as depicted herein and in **Exhibit 4**.

**WHEREFORE**, Atlantic respectfully requests that this Court:

A. Enter an Order of Judgment of Taking by Eminent Domain as to the Easements as described herein;

B. If later requested, grant Atlantic immediate possession of the Easements in the form of a preliminary injunction prior to the determination of just compensation upon deposit with the Court of a sum of money representing the value of such Easements as determined by Atlantic's appraisal or land rights valuation analysis;

C. Ascertain and award just compensation to the Owner for the taking of the Permanent Easements;

D. Ascertain and award just compensation to the Owner for the taking of the Temporary Easements; and

E. Grant such other relief as may be just and proper.

This the 28<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2018.

/s/ Henry L. Kitchin, Jr.

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